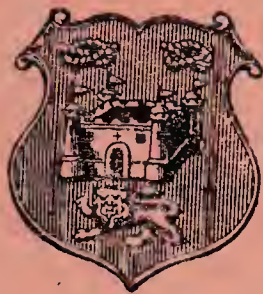


BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



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THE
HEALTH
OF
STAFFORD

1964

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

together with

**THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1964

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN C. H. MERREY

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR REV. BALSILLIE

ALDERMAN MISS I. H. MOSELEY — The Mayor

Aldermen and Councillors :

ALDERMAN A. E. COLLINS

„ J. S. HILL

„ C. H. MERREY

„ E. WILFORD (Mrs.)

COUNCILLOR REV. D. A. BALSILLIE

„ T. A. EVANS

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„ E. S. KIDMAN (Miss)

„ F. W. MARSHALL

„ A. V. PETTIT

„ B. C. W. WHITE

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. G. ASHCROFT

Cert.S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspectors :

G. ATHERTON

Cert.S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. A. SIMS, Cert. S.I.B.

A. MORRIS, Cert. S.I.B. (resigned June)

G. WRIGHT, Cert. S.I.B. (appointed February)

D. E. BULL, Cert. S.I.B. (appointed October)

K. TITTENSOR, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Mortuary Superintendent and Pest Officer :

F. E. ELEY

Analyst :

A. HOULBROOK, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Buildings, Stafford

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. H. N. JACKSON

Clerks :

Mr. T. T. F. Williams (resigned January)

Miss G. Oakes (resigned February)

Mr. G. Jones (appointed January)

Miss P. Edwards (appointed February)

*“ Let the bold and the busy hunt glory and wealth,
All the blessing we ask is the blessing of health.”*

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5, MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the 87th Annual Report on the Health of the Borough in 1964.

The Vital Statistics present a satisfactory picture with the Birth Rate maintaining its relatively high position. The Rate for 1964 was 20.1 in comparison to that of 18.4 for England and Wales.

The births exceeded deaths and gave a natural increase in population of 449. With this in mind it is startling that the Registrar General estimated our mid-year population as 49,480—an increase of only 310 over the previous year.

Regardless of statistical estimates the simple fact is that the population is increasing rapidly every year, not only in Stafford but within the limited confines of the islands which we inhabit. Consequently it is of note to see it recorded that “at the present rate of increase, we shall have to accommodate some 17 million more people in England Wales in the next forty years, which, we are told, would require the building of another city the size of Manchester every eighteen months.” This presents something of the problem which local authorities face today and will be required to face in the future.

Epidemiologically the year was without major incident. Infectious diseases no longer hold the dread and terror known to earlier generations. Organisms and viruses, at the present time, seem to have lost something of their virulence, while better living conditions and preventative immunization have been of major importance. Parents must not become complacent about immunization because there are no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis. Immunization is the insurance against such dreaded and crippling conditions. There is little consolation in being wise after the event and particularly since parents are not dealing with their own lives but the lives of others—their children.

The expectation of life has increased during the last half century, due chiefly to the growth of scientific medical knowledge and improvements in the social conditions under which the majority of people live.

One aspect of this is that we are required to face the many problems of the ever increasing proportion of elderly persons, of which suitable accommodation is of the greatest importance. It is particularly pleasing that this Council has been very mindful of this over a number of years.

Post-war, the fashionable tendency was to build bungalows for the elderly as it was considered that the process of ageing was generally accompanied by extreme disability and infirmities. However, on a survey of elderly persons in a prospective clearance area, it was found that some ninety per cent climbed narrow, creaking precipitous stairs, most with no handrail and worn treads, several times daily without undue physical effect. Because of this it was accepted that a unit of two storey (ground and first floor) self-contained accommodation was quite satisfactory for the elderly. This not only satisfied the wishes of those who insisted on ground floor accommodation but also gave choice to those who could and preferred to sleep upstairs.

As the flats in each unit are self-contained, the tenants residing upstairs are only required to climb the shallow stairs very occasionally each day, in contrast to what happens in an ordinary house.

A Unit of two flats on the same ground site does, of course, offer certain financial advantages.

It was also considered worthwhile if two such units could be combined to share a common hall with a common outside door. The advantage of this is that it should encourage the occupants of the four flats to be friendly, co-operative and mutually helpful, with the eventual hope of lessening the oft repeated evil of ageing—loneliness. By sharing a common outside door it is felt that if the tenants really seek companionship to allay their loneliness, then there is every opportunity of acquiring it.

It must not be assumed that because an elderly person lives alone, loneliness is inevitable. Some prefer a solitary existence by temperament while others are lonely and not particularly happy in the midst of their families. Also age need not necessarily be a criterion for loneliness as we all know octogenarians who are as “happy as larks”.

Nevertheless it is generally accepted that for the elderly, whether they live with the family or not, friendly visits from outsiders is mutually appreciated, if only to provide a new audience for the oft repeated tales.

In considering the problems of others, it must not be forgotten that the elderly are now what we ourselves will be in the future, as our attitudes and temperament will not change a great deal. Friendships established now could be an invaluable insurance against loneliness at a time of limited physical ability.

Supervisors are also appointed to each group of accommodation for the elderly. They are either retired members of the nursing profession or have had a considerable experience with elderly persons. Their duties are supervisory, as it is essential that the privacy of the tenants within their own homes should be respected. The Supervisors encourage and assist the tenants in every possible way and

act as a link or intermediate between them and the statutory or voluntary services. There are six such positions covering some 260 elderly persons.

Another controversial point is the siting of elderly persons' accommodation. In considering this, it is well to be mindful of the individual variation in the preferences of the elderly persons themselves. Some may like to sit and gaze through the window on to a busy thoroughfare or shopping centre all day, while others may choose the quiet solitude of a cul-de-sac. Generally speaking the elderly like to be associated with children who are well behaved and tolerably quiet—but can this always be arranged in an estate where the elderly and the young are mixed together ?

It is the privilege of the elderly to enjoy a rest period at certain times of the day, and retire at night in their own good time, however early or late that may be. But can this be assured and correlated with the habits of the young ?

The elderly and the young have much in common but the relationship can be strained if they see too much of each other.

In answer to these problems the accommodation for elderly persons in Stafford varies in type and position, as the art of good housing management is to match the tenants to the house and neighbourhood.

In the provision of this type of accommodation it is felt that for a town of this size, Stafford is very much to the forefront.

I have to thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your continued support, Dr. Campbell who acted for me during holiday periods and the General Practitioners for their co-operation. To the members of the Staff of the Health Department I would like to express a special thank you.

W. D. H. McFARLAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births :		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	466	481	947
Illegitimate	.....	27	21	48
				<hr/> 995 <hr/>

Birth Rate

The birth rate is 20.1 per 1,000 estimated population.

Illegitimate Live Births

The illegitimate live births per cent of the total live births is 4.8.

Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from all causes	.....	272	274	546

Death Rate

The death rate is 11.4 per estimated 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, together with the percentage of total deaths, are given as follows :—

Heart Disease	.....	255	.....	46.70%
Cancer	.....	80	.....	14.6%
Bronchitis and Pneumonia		58	.....	10.6%

Cancer of Lungs

There were 15 cases, 13 males and 2 females. The average age at death was 60 years for males and 53 years for females.

Cancer

The average age of persons dying from all forms of Cancer was, males 63 years and 4 months and females 63 years. 80 persons died from the disease.

TABLE No. 1
Death Rates and Average Age at Death

Year	Average Population	Average No. of Deaths per year	Death Rate per 1,000	Average Age at Death—Years	
				Male	Female
1886-87	19,614	275	14.054	30	31
1888-90	19,171	273	12.37	25	37
1891-93	18,579	270	14.53	31	34
1950-52	40,306	392	9.73	64	63
1953-55	40,993	512	12.50	63	69
1956-58	42,146	485	11.12	62	65
1959-61	45,220	548	12.22	63	68
1962-64	48,976	568	11.73	64	69

TABLE No. 2
Age and Incidence of Death

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 4 weeks	11	4	15	2.7
4 weeks—1 year	2	4	6	1.1
1—4 years	1	2	3	.6
5—14 years	2	1	3	.6
15—24 years	3	—	3	.6
25—34 years	4	3	7	1.3
35—44 years	8	7	15	2.7
45—54 years	21	16	37	6.8
55—64 years	64	28	92	16.8
65—74 years	81	67	148	27.1
75—84 years	49	118	167	30.6
85—94 years	27	19	46	8.4
95—99 years	1	3	4	.7
100+ years	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3
Number of Deaths per month—Years 1960 - 1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January	49	69	66	61	52
February	51	62	59	62	66
March	64	37	62	68	63
April	40	38	46	60	47
May	41	39	48	49	56
June	31	34	41	42	36
July	41	35	28	39	32
August	41	25	32	42	31
September	45	42	37	40	26
October	38	37	37	48	50
November	38	60	49	46	42
December	45	54	58	40	45

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
						<hr/> 21 <hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate

21.1 of all infants per 1,000 births.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
						<hr/> 15 <hr/>

The Death Rate is 15.00 per 1,000 live births.

.33 per 1,000 population.

Still Births

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
						<hr/> 16 <hr/>

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 15.7 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

.32 per 1,000 population.

Cause of Infant Deaths

UNDER FOUR WEEKS

Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Respiratory diseases of newborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Congenital heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Atelectasis Immaturity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Haemorrhage disease of newborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyaline membrane disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningo-myelocoele infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mongolism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS

Congenital heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Subcranial haemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tracheo-bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	5,089
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1964	49,480
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1964) according to rate books	14,815
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1964	£2,142,377
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1963-1964	£8,835

The total number of inhabited houses is made up as follows :—

Houses	14,538
Farmhouses	17
Licensed houses	65
Shops with living accommodation	195

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

Statistics are given separately for Officers and Manual Workers in Tables No. 4 and 5, and in each case sub-divided into various Departments.

Section 1 shows the full-time strength in the various Departments and does not include the cases of manual workers from the Prison or seasonal casual labour. Where a full-time employee resigned during the year and was replaced by another, this is counted as one person. The second line in this table shows the total number of employees off sick during the year and does not include recurrences in the same person. A percentage comparison is not given, as obviously this would be misleading in the very small Departments.

Section 2—For each Department the number of incidents or spells of sickness is shown in relationship to the length of absence. Whenever the duration exceeded three days a medical certificate was required. Periods less than three days can be termed as uncertificated, casual and to some extent, voluntary sick leave. Comparison can be made between various Departments by relating the number of incidents or spells of sickness to 100 staff.

Sections 3 and 4 give the age in ten-year periods and the number of employees off with uncertificated and certificated illnesses.

Section 5—This shows, for each Department, the sickness rate which can be defined as “the number of days absent on account of illness expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible working days”. The total possible working days has been estimated on a five-day week basis for comparison between Departments and does not include official holidays or annual leave which has been taken. This sickness rate has been estimated for uncertificated and certificated leave with the total for both.

Tables No. 6 and 7 outline the reason for absence for Officers and Manual Workers, divided into broad medical groups.

Table No. 4

Officers

SECTION	<div> <div>1. Town Clerk's 2. Treasurer's 13. Architect's</div> <div>3. Surveyor's 4. Health</div> <div>5. Water 6. Library</div> <div>7. Markets 8. Housing</div> <div>9. Baths 10. Cemetery</div> <div>11. Cleansing 12. Sewage</div> </div>													
	DEPARTMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	No. in Dept. ...	19	30	43	11	13	14	5	4	3	3	2	2	23
	No. off Sick ...	7	22	21	3	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	8
2	No. of INCIDENTS Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	4	30	21	6	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
	4 days—4 weeks (Cert.) ...	4	9	9	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	4
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	47	133	74	63	12	78	20	100	—	—	—	50	65
3	Non-Certs. Age :													
	15—20 years ...	2	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ ...	—	8	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	31—40 „ ...	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	41—50 „ ...	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51—60 „ ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	65+ „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Certificates Age :													
	15—20 years ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	21—30 „ ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	31—40 „ ...	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	41—50 „ ...	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51—60 „ ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65+ „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis ...	4,608	6,650	10,425	2,602	2,469	3,317	1,210	966	696	744	476	475	4,406
	No. of days LOST													
	Non-Certs. ...	8	41	35	9	—	17	9	3	—	—	—	—	15
	Non-Cert.% ...	.17	.62	.31	.35	—	.51	.75	.31	—	—	—	—	.34
	Certificates ...	73	173	262	4	44	12	9	21	—	—	—	7	24
	Certificates% ...	1.56	2.6	2.46	.15	1.8	.36	.75	2.18	—	—	—	1.5	.54
	TOTAL %	1.73	3.22	2.77	.50	1.8	.87	1.5	2.49	—	—	—	1.5	1.88

Table No. 5
Manual Workers

SECTION	1. Cleansing		3. Sewage Works				6. Borough Hall		9. Library		
	2. Estates, Highways and Building Maintenance		4. Parks				7. Baths		10. Markets		
	5. Waterworks		8. Cemetery								
	DEPARTMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	No. in Dept. ...	73	130	14	29	25	19	18	6	7	3
	No. off Sick ...	33	101	10	12	13	5	11	2	2	2
2	No. of INCIDENTS										
	Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	73	67	22	3	30	1	7	2	2	2
	4 days—4 weeks (Cert.) ...	37	100	6	23	6	3	10	1	1	4
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	8	14	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	162	139	200	97	108	26	100	50	43	200
3	Non-Certs. Age :										
	15—20 years ...	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ ...	5	11	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	31—40 „ ...	4	9	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
	41—50 „ ...	11	1	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	—
	51—60 „ ...	3	6	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65+ „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
4	Certificates Age :										
	15—20 „ ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ ...	3	22	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
	31—40 „ ...	2	20	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
	41—50 „ ...	9	14	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
	51—60 „ ...	5	6	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	3	8	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
65+ „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis	18,078	31,929	3,515	7,761	6,116	4,635	4,497	1,503	1,687	723
	No. of days Lost :										
	Non-Certs. ...	95	85	27	4	37	2	9	3	3	4
	Non-Cert. % ...	.53	.27	.76	.05	.60	.04	.20	.20	.18	.55
	Certificates ...	796	1,342	72	293	67	86	210	6	6	25
	Certificates % ...	4.4	4.2	2.0	3.8	1.1	1.86	4.67	.40	.34	3.47
	TOTAL %	4.93	4.47	2.76	3.85	1.70	1.90	4.87	0.60	.52	4.02

TABLE No. 6

Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Officers
(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Diseases	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident Days	(6) Age Range Years	(7) Average Age Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.)	5	37	7	16—52	24
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.)	6	55	9	21—64	31
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.)	3	32	10	17—28	24
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	4	96	24	19—52	36
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery)	9	85	9	17—62	34
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	3	196	65	48—54	52
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions	3	26	8	36—48	43
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions	1	9	9	62	62
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Condi- tions	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Eye Conditions	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Ear Conditions	1	34	34	17	17
12.	Diseases peculiar to women	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes)	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Other ill-defined conditions	5	60	12	22—59	37

TABLE No. 7

Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Manual Workers
(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Diseases	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident Days	(6) Age Range Years	(7) Average Age Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.)	40	341	8½	18—56	39
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.)	25	301	12	20—69	48
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.)	29	336	11½	20—68	54
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	27	333	13	21—60	50
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery)	32	387	12	19—62	41
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System Gastro-Intestinal Conditions	1	75	75	65	65
7.	Renal and Bladder Conditions	31	507	16	29—69	46
8.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Condi- tions	5	124	25	29—61	38
9.	Eye Conditions	2	58	29	53—68	60
10.	Ear Conditions	1	8	8	40	40
11.	Diseases peculiar to women Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes)	4	43	10	26—43	34
12.	Other ill-defined conditions	1	8	8	48	48
13.		6	92	15	23—59	41
14.		14	290	20	21—70	51

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME—SUMMARY

Officers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	AVER'G
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF											
YEAR 1962*	35	62	75	27	20	114	20	25	—	—	50	—	—	33
1963	106	136	127	160	27	105	100	160	33	50	50	—	—	58
1964	47	133	74	63	12	78	20	100	—	—	—	50	65	49
			PERCENTAGE WORKING DAYS LOST											
Year 1962*	.56	2.84	2.53	.32	.28	3.49	.34	.29	—	—	1.17	—	—	.10
1963	3.3	2.1	3.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	.84	17.3	.74	2.3	2.5	—	—	3.13
1964	1.73	3.22	2.77	.50	1.8	.87	1.5	2.49	—	—	—	1.5	1.88	1.40

Manual Workers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	AVERAGE
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF								
YEAR 1962*	161	41	14	53	104	25	67	233	14	33	75
1963	260	96	57	103	154	30	121	125	33	125	110
1964	162	139	200	97	108	26	100	50	43	200	113
			PERCENTAGE WORKING DAYS LOST								
1962*	7.6	3.50	.79	3.6	2.9	6.8	4.5	6.4	1.3	1.1	3.85
1963	8.1	4.6	3.0	3.1	4.09	1.6	5.5	1.4	.41	3.1	3.49
1964	4.93	4.47	2.76	3.85	1.70	1.90	4.87	0.60	.52	4.02	2.96

* As the Occupational Health Scheme started on 1st April, 1962, the figures for that year are for nine months only.

TABLE No. 8
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1964

Sick Pay		Superannuation	
Males 73	Females 26	Males 5	Females —
TOTAL — 104			

The number of medical examinations carried out on employees of the Corporation is given in the table above. These examinations cover the Sick Pay and Superannuation Schemes.

Public Health Propaganda

During the year members of the staff have given talks to various bodies on Food Hygiene and many other aspects of public health. Posters covering a wide range of public health propaganda have been displayed in various parts of the town.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following survey of the Social Conditions existing in Stafford has been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Engineering (all types)	9,339	2,111	11,450
Public Administration	2,633	2,027	4,660
Professional and Scientific Services	1,380	1,985	3,365
Distributive Trades	1,295	1,684	2,979
Clothing and Footwear, Clerical and Allied Industries	883	1,150	2,033
Miscellaneous	701	1,275	1,976
Abrasives and Cast Concrete Products	1,529	434	1,963
Building and Civil Engineering	1,802	100	1,902
Transport and Communications	1,390	214	1,604
Agriculture and Forestry	1,145	235	1,380
Gas, Electricity and Water	287	32	319
Saw Milling and Machine Woodworking	241	46	287
Food and Drink	210	59	269
Insurance and Banking	191	40	231
Paper, Printing and Publishing	107	85	192
Vehicles	171	8	179
Mining	143	20	163

DISABLED PERSONS

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

The services of the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour, 132, Newport Road, Stafford, are available to all persons requiring advice or assistance on any matter concerning the welfare and employment of the disabled. Courses of industrial rehabilitation are arranged for men and women who have suffered illness or injury and need help in bridging the gap between recovery and return to work.

Government Vocational Training Schemes, administered by the Ministry of Labour, aim to give an intensive grounding in both practical skills and the theoretical knowledge necessary to enable trainees to undertake work in a trade. A wide variety of training trades are available to suitable applicants under the Disabled Persons Scheme, about which full details may be obtained from the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

A specialist employment service is available to disabled work-people and employers requiring assistance.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The following is a list of the voluntary organisations in Stafford :—

British Red Cross Society
Council of Social Service
Darby and Joan Club
Littleworth Veterans
Littleworth Community Centre
Older Friends League
Pennycrofts Pensioners' Association
Red Cross over 60's Club
Social Service Old Folk's Club
Sandon Road Forget-me-Not Club
Stafford Chiropody Service
Stafford Rotary Club
Stafford and District League of Friends for Hospitals
Stafford Branch of the National Association of Old Age Pensioners
Women's Voluntary Service

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

During the year 769 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory where bacteriological examinations are carried out.

I would like to thank Dr. Mackey-Scolley for his wholehearted co-operation.

Ambulance Service (Staffordshire County Council)

The Ambulance Station is situated at The Beeches, Stone Road, Stafford.

Ante-Natal Clinics (Staffordshire County Council)

These Clinics are held at the Welfare Centre, North Walls, and the Welfare Centre, Rising Brook.

Home Help (Staffordshire County Council)

The number of Home Helps employed is 72.

Immunisation (Staffordshire County Council)

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres or by Family Doctors.

Welfare Clinics

The Child Welfare Centres, North Walls and Rising Brook, Church Hall, Baswich and Holmcroft Community Centre.

Clinics

School Clinic, Lamascote Road, Stafford.
Chest Clinic, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Maternity Homes (Hospital Management Committee)

Burton House, Moss Pit.

Hospitals

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street.
Fernleigh, Marston Road.
St. George’s Hospital, Gaol Square, Stafford.

Venereal Diseases

Staffordshire General Infirmary.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

There have been no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in the Borough for the thirteenth year in succession.

The County Council is responsible for Immunisation and has supplied the following statistics for the Borough :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-inforcing</i>
Welfare Centre	808	2,067
School Clinic		
Private Doctors		

The following table gives an indication of our state of immunisation :—

TABLE No. 9

	Number of Children Immunised		Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year
	Primary	Re-immunised	
1954	604	571	655
1955	411	302	653
1956	485	457	607
1957	564	1,725	656
1958	569	363	647
1959	715	1,209	693
1960	670	1,402	773
1961	835	1,290	792
1962	413	49	833
1963	345	100	865
1964	808	2,067	1,000

From the year 1953 to 1963 there were 8,174 children born and from 1954 to 1964 there were 6,419 primary immunisations, giving an overall immunisation of 78.5%.

TABLE No. 10

Notifiable Diseases	Cases at all ages	Deaths	Case Distribution as to Areas			
			North	South	East	West
Scarlet Fever	7	—	1	6	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	7	—	4	—
Dysentery	4	—	—	—	4	—
Measles	191	—	19	142	13	17
Whooping Cough	59	—	7	26	17	9
Tuberculosis	5	3	—	4	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	2	1	2	—

Scarlet Fever

The seven notified cases were all young children and occurred chiefly in the south end of the town.

Dysentery

All the notified cases occurred in one family. Investigations were carried out and instructions regarding personal hygiene, etc., given to patients.

Pneumonia

Eight of the notified cases occurred in Institutions. They were all elderly persons.

Food Poisoning

Of the five cases notified, three were adults and two children. They were not confined to one district.

Measles

One hundred and forty two of the notified cases occurred in the south end of the town. All cases were children of 9 years and under.

Whooping Cough

Three adults were amongst the 59 cases notified. They were not confined to one district. 483 Primary Immunisations were carried out during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases were reported during the year.

576 Primary immunisations and 109 boosters were carried out.

Since the commencement of Poliomyelitis immunisation, in all 20,242 persons received primary immunisation.

Smallpox

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 210, which included 126 before the first birthday.

Re-vaccinations totalled 89.

Tuberculosis

There were four Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis during the year.

TABLE No. 11
Notified Cases

		Age in Years			
		0—25	26—45	46—65	65 +
Pulmonary	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	2	1
Non-Pulmonary	Male	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—

The “ Balance Sheet ” for the T.B. Register is as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1st	177	Deaths	3
Notifications	5	Recovered	27
Transfers in	7	Transfers out	3
		On Register at Dec. 31st	156
	<hr/> 189 <hr/>		<hr/> 189 <hr/>

TABLE No. 12
Tuberculosis
Analysis of New Cases and Deaths

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Death Rate per 1,000 population
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1964	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	0.06
1963	11	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	0.08
1962	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	0.02
Ten year average 1952—61	13.8	8.4	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	Mid year 1956 0.17
Ten year average 1939—48	11.9	9.2	2.8	3.7	9.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	Mid year 1943 0.57
Ten year average 1929—38	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7	Mid year 1933 0.71

Royal Brine Baths

The Baths Superintendent, Mr. A. Beazor, has given me the following report on the activities of the Royal Brine Baths :—

“ Freshwater Swim

Swimming once again heads the list of popular recreation, the attendances at the Royal Brine Baths fully justify this claim. The total number of bathers in the Freshwater Swim for 1964-1965 was 102,000.

Schools again made use of all available time for lessons, 66,036 attendances being made.

Brine Remedial Baths

These departments have both shown a decrease compared with the previous year, but are holding their attendances steady. However, they both serve a very valuable purpose within the Health Service.

Brine Swim 5,946 attendances.

Private Brine 2,934 attendances.

Private Warm Baths

This department is static in its attendances, very much lower than some years ago owing to better facilities in the bulk of houses in the Borough.

15,255 attendances.

In general the baths department is still under pressure with ever increasing numbers, and it is hoped that the new baths will be available in the not too distant future.”

HOUSING

The Borough Architect and Planning Officer, Mr. D. Stansfield, has kindly supplied the following information :—

Houses erected by Corporation between 1st January, 1964 and 31st December, 1964	.....	.....	53
Houses erected by private enterprise between 1st January, 1964, and 31st December, 1964	.....	.....	344

Births and Stillbirths

TABLE No. 13

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Birth Rate for England and Wales	Total Still Births	Still Birth rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
1954	674	16.46	15.0	20	28
1955	627	15.18	15.0	17	26
1956	668	16.13	15.7	15	22
1957	680	16.20	16.1	17	24
1958	693	16.09	16.4	20	28
1959	801	18.21	16.5	16	19
1960	813	18.23	17.1	29	34
1961	854	17.9	17.4	15	17
1962	880	18.23	18.0	17	18
1963	1,023	20.8	18.2	12	11
1964	995	20.1	18.4	16	15

TABLE No. 14

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births
1954	674	12	17.8	21	31.2
1955	627	14	22.3	20	33.3
1956	668	14	20.9	22	32.9
1957	680	12	17.6	16	23.5
1958	693	8	11.54	13	18.76
1959	801	24	29.37	28	34.7
1960	813	13	15.99	21	25.83
1961	854	14	16.39	21	24.59
1962	880	13	14.77	15	17.04
1963	1,028	19	18.57	23	22.46
1964	995	15	15.	21	21.1

Mortuary

The following bodies were admitted to the Mortuary :—

Borough residents	.....	64
Non-residents who died in the Borough	.....	10
Brought in from outside the Borough	.....	38
Non-civilians	.....	—
Borough residents who died outside the Borough	.....	—
Post-mortem examinations	.....	112

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1964

	M	F	Total all ages	0—1	2—5	6—15	16—45	46—65	66—75	76 and over
Syphilitic Disease ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms :										
Stomach ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Lungs, Bronchus ...	13	2	15	—	—	—	1	9	5	—
Breast ...	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	8	4	—
Uterus ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	17	40	—	—	1	5	14	7	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diabetes ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	34	44	78	—	—	—	—	16	25	37
Coronary Disease, Angina	60	24	84	—	—	—	4	31	29	20
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Other Heart Diseases	50	90	140	—	—	—	3	8	28	101
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	3	11	—	—	—	—	2	4	5
Pneumonia	19	19	38	4	—	—	1	10	11	12
Bronchitis ...	17	3	20	—	—	—	2	8	9	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	6	4	10	7	1	—	1	7	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	19	16	35	10	4	—	1	1	7	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
All other Accidents	5	8	13	—	2	1	1	1	1	7
Suicide ...	2	5	7	—	—	—	2	3	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	274	272	546	21	7	2	25	128	148	215

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

From the administrative point of view the outstanding feature of this year was the coming into force of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Briefly, the intention of the Act is to introduce safe-guards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in shops and offices and certain parallel types of premises. Though the duties are divided between Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories and the Local Authority Inspectors, depending upon the type of premises, there is little doubt that the bulk of the work will fall to the Local Authorities. The principal provisions relate to heating, lighting, ventilation, facilities for taking meals, the prevention of overcrowding, the provision of first-aid equipment, seating accommodation, safety of stairs, etc., and the general maintenance of cleanliness. As a first step, beginning on the 1st May, 1964, registration of the premises concerned is required. Despite considerable publicity at both national and local level it is known that a considerable number of occupiers of registrable premises did not apply for registration during the period allowed and in consequence risked prosecution.

From the public's point of view, doubtless the major event of the year was the news of the outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberdeen. Other than to remark that the outbreak was speedily and effectively contained by the efforts of the Aberdeen health team it is not proposed to make comment on this outbreak. Shortly afterwards there was a small food poisoning outbreak concerning Stafford and it is hoped that the point is appreciated by all members of the community that the emphasis upon sound hygienic practices in connection with food is no less today than it has been in the past, possibly it is even greater in view of the number of meals taken outside the home. This is not a matter simply for legislation : it is of fundamental importance that the co-operation and interest of every single member of the community be secured.

The recurring problem in the field of atmospheric pollution has been, and doubtless will continue to be, that of the height of chimneys serving boiler and other furnace installations. All too often, having calculated the appropriate chimney height in accordance with the Ministry approved formulae, the Department has been faced with a disagreement with the Architect who finds that the recommended chimney height detracts from the appearance of the design of the building. There can, of course, be only one answer from this

Department's point of view, that it is better to offend one's esthetic sense than to offend one's lungs by the discharge of the gases of combustion at too low a level.

It is disappointing to observe that the use of standard and discretionary grants to improve worthwhile properties is still not as great as it could be. The indications are that apart from owner-occupiers, the voluntary system has largely failed. In consequence the Council has therefore seriously contemplated the use of compulsory powers to effect improvements of houses and a provisional area has been chosen as the first improvement area.

It will be obvious from the above remarks that the shortage of staff has again been very much the question of the moment in the Department. It has still not been possible to fill the vacancies and bring the Department up to its establishment strength. Until this can be done there must of necessity be work which cannot be undertaken which ought to be undertaken.

I should like to place on record my thanks to the members of the Department, both clerical and technical, who by their efforts have maintained the work of the Department throughout what has been on the whole a difficult year. Equally my thanks are due to the sustained interest and encouragement of the members of the Council particularly the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

F. G. ASHCROFT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement below, and the sections which follow, are presented by the Public Health Inspectors as a condensed record of the major duties carried out by them during the year.

It has been remarked on more than one occasion that the presentation of the following statistics is singularly difficult since the figures bear no relationship either to the time and effort involved or the good which results.

Over a period of years it is perhaps possible to deduce the changes of emphasis occurring in Public Health work, but a direct comparison of a specific item in two different years can be confusing. Consequently, it is not proposed to comment on these figures but merely to present them as a factual record of a measureable part of the Inspectors' work.

That records have to be kept is accepted, but since the whole of the effort of the Department is intimately concerned with the well-being of living people throughout their daily lives, it is of fundamental importance that people be treated as people and not as "cases". This is the aim of those working in the Department and the rule by which they work, even if the printed record cannot show how many people have benefited by the constant care exercised on their behalf.

	No. of Inspection etc.	No. of Notices			
		Informal 1	Statutory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
To dwelling houses	475	94	—	91	—
Verminous houses	23	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	52	17	—	15	—
House drainage defects	347	36	—	34	—
Accumulation of refuse	52	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	16	—	—	—	—
Water supply	161	—	—	—	—
Samples from Public Baths	10	—	—	—	—
Factories (inc. bakehouses and food preparing premises)	107	20	—	20	—
Slaughterhouses	1,271	37	—	37	—
Shops where food is sold	1,258	84	—	84	—
Mobile Food Vans	37	17	—	11	—
Fried Fish Shops	35	5	—	5	—
Offensive Trades	110	8	—	8	—
Dairies	18	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	5	—	—	—	—
Market	82	7	—	7	—
Ice Cream Shops	78	—	—	—	—
Cafes and Canteens	177	29	—	27	—
Licensed Premises	49	2	—	2	—
Visits to notifiable diseases	107	—	—	—	—
Sewer Swabs	1	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	278	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	150	—	—	—	—
Re-housing of families	44	—	—	—	—
Caravans	13	—	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	27	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops	8	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts (Improve- ment Grants)	541	55	—	55	—
Certificates of disrepair with certificates of cancella- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of food and milk samples purchased for analysis	432	—	—	—	—
Complaints received at the office of foods purchased and visits	164	—	—	—	—
Interviews	919	—	—	—	—
Housing survey	687	—	—	—	—
Rodent control	18	—	—	—	—
Unclassified complaints	160	—	—	—	—
Noise	137	—	—	—	—
Dust	14	—	—	—	—
Agriculture Act	10	—	—	—	—
Clearance Area Houses	439	—	—	—	—
Houses in Multiple Occu- pation	18	—	—	—	—
O.S.R. Queries and Acci- dents	98	—	—	—	—
Exhumations	12	—	—	—	—
Substandard families	19	—	—	—	—

Water Supply

The water supply for Stafford and the area supplied by the undertaking is derived from three boreholes. Those at Milford and Shugborough supply the town with the exception of the Newport Road and Eccleshall Road areas which are supplied from the Gnosall borehole. All supplies are chlorinated prior to entering service reservoirs before distribution.

Mr. Plant, the Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1965

Based on an estimated population supplied of 71,000

	Year ending 31/3/65		Year ending 31/3/64		Increase or Decrease in Gallons
	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	
Trade purposes	625,236,000	30.54	550,438,000	26.65	+74,798,000
Institutions Schools, Hospitals, etc.	60,846,000		57,291,000		+3,555,000
Central Govt. and Local Authority use	87,434,000		66,698,000		+20,736,000
Sewer flushing, Building purposes and estimated consumption	18,000,000		18,000,000		—
Domestic purposes	675,050,000	26.07	731,634,000	28.15	—56,584,000
	1,466,566,000	56.61	1,424,061,000	54.80	+42,505,000

Increase shown thus +

Decrease shown thus —

Number of meters in use at 31st March, 1965 — 1,476.

Twenty three samples of water were submitted to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis.

Details of the chemical analysis of typical samples of water are as follows :—

	Samples submitted in the 4th Quarter		
	Gnosall Pumping Station	Shug- borough Pumping Station	Milford Pumping Station
	Parts per Million		
pH Value	7.1	7.3	7.2
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	530.0	260.0	520.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil	Nil	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen	1.0	7.0	3.5
Chlorine Present as Chloride	23.0	36.0	145.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	Nil	Nil	0.08
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Injurious metallic contamination	Nil	Nil	Copper 0.04
Total Hardness	432.0	157.0	270.0
Carbonate Hardness	254.0	102.5	166.0
Fluorine	—	—	—
Total Residual Chlorine	—	—	—

The Public Analyst reports that the waters are not liable to plumbo solvent action. Testing does not stop at determining the quality—the safety must also be guaranteed. To this end a further 90 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 40 were taken during distribution, 50 at the reservoir following chlorination. All but 6 were satisfactory and these gave no cause for anxiety.

Public Swimming Baths

Stafford's Brine Baths consist basically of a main pool, brine pool and facilities for private brine baths.

The main pool is 80 feet 6 inches long and 33 feet wide, the depth being from 3 feet to 6 feet. Total water capacity is 86,000 gallons. Water is supplied initially from the town's mains and re-circulated through the treatment plant, the capacity of which ensures a complete change of water every 2½ hours. Before re-entry to the main pool, the water is passed through rapid filters, heated and chlorinated.

The brine pool is 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, the depth varying from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. Its total capacity is approximately 15,000 gallons of brine heated to 96°F. Operated on the fill and empty principle, the pool is filled directly from the brine main from the Salt Works, the brine strength being 28%. Normally the

pool is filled each Thursday and operated on Thursday, Friday and Saturday before emptying.

The Department is equipped to carry out spot checks to determine the free chlorine available and regular samples are submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples this year were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following information :

“Additions to the surface water sewers :—

1,145 yards of 6", 2,485 yards of 9", 753 yards of 12",
753 yards of 15", 250 yards of 18", 753 yards of 21", 80
yards of 24".

Additions to foul water sewers :—

385 yards of 6", 2,122 yards of 9".”

Complaints regarding 1,007 foul water drain obstructions were received and the drains were cleared by the Corporation workmen.

Sewage Disposal

Routine sampling of the final effluent from the Brancote Works has continued.

Tankering of sewage sludge to farms has continued.

The background work on the preparation of the scheme for the proposed extension of the Sewage Works has continued during the year and the draft scheme for the first phase has been submitted to, and approved by the Health Committee.

As a practical exercise in preparation for the extension, the Sewage Works Manager has been conducting experimental work in the pressing of sludge.

It is hoped that more control can be exercised over the discharge of trade wastes and a report on the principles involved has been submitted to the Health Committee to be followed in due course with details of the proposed form of agreement which will be required.

During 1964 some 943,991,000 gallons of sewage were treated at the Works compared with 948,980,000 gallons in the previous year, a slight decrease. The population served, which includes portions of the Rural District, is approximately 54,000. All this sewage is pumped to the Brancote Works, eleven pumping stations at strategic points being operated. Pumping is necessary because of the generally flat and low-lying land in Stafford which renders normal gravitation methods impracticable. Obviously, efficient maintenance of these pumping stations is vital to the whole system in preventing the discharge of crude sewage direct to brookcourses.

Factory Act, 1937

1—Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	172	76	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	22	10	2	—
TOTAL	199	88	20	—

2—Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	18	18	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	20	20	—	—	—

3—Outworkers

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	5	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following table shows the work done during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough. Presentation of the statistics in the table is in the form required by the Ministry.

It was stated last year that greater emphasis was being placed upon earlier discovery of infestations in the hope of preventing more serious infestations later. This policy has been continued and, if it is not being too optimistic too soon, the results obtained appear to be supporting the theory.

Obviously, every effort will be made to maintain this emphasis.

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (includ- ing Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's District	58	14,519	2,593	17,170	17
(ii) Total number of <i>prop- erties inspected</i> as a re- sult of <i>notification</i>	20	177	57	254	11
Number of such prop- erties found to be in- fested by :—					
Common rat					
Major	3	3	4	10	2
Minor	8	123	26	157	6
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	4	—	4	8	—
Minor	12	39	28	79	—

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (includ- ing Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
(iii) Total number of <i>prop- erties inspected</i> in the course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	2	563	64	629	14
Number of such prop- erties found to be in- fested by :—					
Common rat Major	—	6	1	7	1
Minor	—	145	3	148	2
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	5	1	6	—
(iv) Total number of <i>prop- erties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g., when visited pri- marily for some other purpose)	Figures not readily available				
Number of such prop- erties found to be in- fested by :—	Figures not readily available				
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Total inspections car- ried out including re- inspections (to be com- pleted only if figures are readily available)	Figures not readily available				

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
(vi) Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections (ii), (iii) and (iv) treated by the Local Authority)	27	321	68	416	17
(vii) Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available) (See Note 3)	—	—	26	—	10
(viii) Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
(ix) Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Legal Proceedings (See (xii) below)	—	—	—	—	—
(xi) Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	None				
(xii) Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority particulars should be given here :—	—				
(xiii) Any other points of interest :—	—				

HOUSING

1. *Council Houses Certified Unfit :*
1, Broad Eye

2. *Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made :*
55, Eastgate Street

3. *Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made :*
109, Marston Road
67, Rowley Bank
2, Field Place
4, County Road
8, Union Buildings

4. *Informal Action resulting in Demolition :*
80, Grey Friars
1, Cherry Court
4, Castle Street

5. *Clearance Areas Represented :*
21, 22, 23 and 24, Gaol Road

6. *Where Re-Housing Took Place :*

Individual Unfit Houses	.....	.....	9
Clearance Area Houses	.....	.....	16
Houses adjoining Clearance Areas	.....	.....	Nil

7. *Houses Demolished :*
 - (a) *Demolition Orders :*
1, Broad Eye
5, 6 and 7, St. Patrick's Street
15, Queen Street
22, Rowley Avenue
1, 2 and 3, Castle Street
115, 116, 117 and 118, North Walls
2, Cherry Court
1 and 2, Parkers Croft Road
125, Lichfield Road

 - (b) *Clearance Area Action :*
7 and 8, Parkers Croft Road
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Union Buildings
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Queen Street
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Broad Eye
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Cherry Street

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

There are no Certificates of Disrepair issued for 1964.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Discretionary Improvement Grants

Nine applications were received and 12 completed under the above scheme. The grants paid totalled £2,379 13s. 5d., and the total value of the work involved was £4,779 6s. 10d.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 433 applications have been completed.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants

Thirty-seven applications were received and 51 completed. The grants paid totalled £6,123 13s. 5d. for the completed work and the cost of the work involved was £13,696. 15s. 7d.

This is an encouraging increase upon last year but there is scope for a great deal more to be done.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 179 applications have been completed.

Moveable Dwellings

During the year no further licences were issued authorising the use of land as caravan sites. Constant checks have, however, been made throughout the year to ensure that unauthorised stationing of caravans does not become established.

There is one licence remaining in force.

Disinfestation of Houses

During the year 15 houses were disinfested for vermin. There was, however, only one serious infestation, though it does seem remarkable that under present conditions there should be any.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that there are now 247 waste water closets in the Borough.

There were 6 conversions carried out during the year which were helped with an increased Grant of £12 10s. 0d. It was hoped that more owners of houses with these waste water closets would avail themselves of this increased grant this year. During the year, nine houses were demolished in which waste water closets were utilised.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

There are now fourteen licences in force. No licences were issued during the year and the installations were visited to ensure that swill boiling is effectively carried out.

Offensive Trades

There is one Gut Scraper registered and his premises are within the curtilage of a semi-public slaughterhouse.

Atmospheric Pollution

Measuring apparatus to determine daily the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air was installed at Rising Brook in mid-1962. Details of these results are given below.

Interpretation of the results suggests that atmospheric pollution in this particular area is largely domestic, and that the use of smokeless fuels on approved appliances could bring about a worthwhile improvement in the situation. Before planning a smoke control area, however, the fuel situation will be most carefully assessed to determine that adequate supplies of appropriate fuels will be available.

Valuable though the day-by-day results are, their true value lies in the year-by-year comparisons. In this way trends can be detected with greater certainty and the progress towards clean air more realistically determined. This measuring station will therefore remain for a number of years, and meanwhile it is hoped that it will be possible to establish stations in other areas of the town for similar purposes.

1963 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

ug/m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average	287	306	125	88	38	*	32	29	77	74	157	251
Highest Day...	744	559	382	177	75	105	80	66	193	334	492	443
Ratio Sm/SO ₂	.89	.98	1.34	*	1.31	*	1.33	.55	1.1	1.61	1.5	1.31

Sulphur Dioxide

ug/m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average	324	311	93	*	29	*	24	53	70	46	105	191
Highest Day...	637	511	238	275	95	102	75	110	157	121	224	377

1964 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

ug/m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average	216	197	*	59	*	44	27	*	45	174	120	203
Highest Day...	733	495	289	195	62	101	89	94	205	505	258	672
Ratio Sm/SO ₂	1.44	1.41	*	.86	*	.94	.69	*	.76	1.54	1.14	1.99

Sulphur Dioxide

ug/m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average	150	140	*	69	*	47	39	*	59	113	105	102
Highest Day...	388	276	279	206	80	112	102	76	185	217	303	405

* Denotes that, for whatever reason, insufficient results were obtained for statistical reliability. Generally it means that less than 21 out of 28 possible results were obtained.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Seven licences were issued during the year to persons to keep Pet Shops.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	23
Manufacture of ice cream	.....	.....	.....	1
Sale of ice cream in pre-pack containers	.....	.....	.....	147
Fish frying	.....	.....	.....	17

The principal trades of food shops in the Borough are as follows :—

General 83 : Grocery 50 ; Greengrocers 15 ; Butchers 44 ; Fish-mongers 11 ; Confectioners 17 ; Sweet Shops 15 ; Cafes 28.

Meat and Other Foods—Slaughtering Facilities

There are two private slaughterhouses within the Borough : Messrs. Rowlands and the Stafford and Stone Co-operative Society.

Messrs. Rowland's premises are of a semi-public type, as they dress carcasses for butchers from other districts as well as those at Stafford.

Slaughtering is continued outside office hours, including Sundays. 1,271 visits were paid by the Inspectors during the year, which necessitates an appreciable amount of overtime being worked by the Inspectors to ensure that all carcasses are inspected and stamped.

Since the coming into force of the new meat inspection regulations on the 1st October, 1963, there has necessarily been a distinct change in the operation of the service. The smaller slaughterhouse does not pose a particularly difficult problem but it has meant that since an Inspector is now required at the other slaughterhouse throughout the hours of slaughter, a second Inspector has to attend. Since this is priority work, there is no alternative, notwithstanding the effect upon other work in the Department. The Inspectors participate in a weekly rota, this being the fairest way of sharing the overtime and weekend duty which is entailed. A typical week for the Inspector at the larger slaughterhouse means starting work every morning, including Sunday, before eight o'clock, and on the weekdays finishing at about six o'clock in the evening, having had a lunch break of perhaps half-an-hour. It is hard work, both physically and mentally, demanding a tough constitution and unwavering concentration in conditions that have to be experienced to be appreciated.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of regis- tered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	136	136	14
Retail shops	264	259	28
Wholesale shops, ware- houses	18	18	1
Catering establishments open to the public, can- teens	41	40	8
Fuel storage depots	6	6	0
TOTALS	465	459	51

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises — 173.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,390
Retail shops	1,590
Wholesale departments, warehouses	160
Catering establishments open to the public	387
Canteens	13
Fuel storage depots	60
TOTAL	3,600
TOTAL MALES	1,415
TOTAL FEMALES	2,185

Notification of Accidents

During 1964, 7 notified accidents were investigated. Three concerned adult males, two concerned adult females and two concerned girls. Three of the accidents occurred in catering establishments and the other four were in retail shop premises. None of the accidents were fatal.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

Carcases Received, Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6,600	460	92	18,076	14,358
Number inspected	6,600	460	92	18,076	14,358
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	—	—	7	19	33
Portions of carcases with Organs	50	5	1	15	137
Organs only	1,851	181	—	1,076	1,913
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	28.8	40.4	8.8	5.8	14.51
Tuberculosis Only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Portions of carcases with Organs	3	—	—	—	349
Organs only	7	—	—	—	94
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.15	—	—	—	3.0

Total weight of meat condemned — 20 tons 9 cwts. 103 lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis was found in 15 animals.

Unfit Food

Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by Provision Merchants in the town.

The items were :—

559 tins of fruit ; 253 tins of tomatoes ; 61 tins of vegetables ; 65 tins of beans ; 12 tins of rice ; 361 tins of fish ; 313 tins of meat ; 97 tins of ham ; 39 tins of soup ; 66 tins of evaporated milk ; 8 tins of fruit juice ; 3 tins of cream ; 1 jar of pickles ; 32 packets of potatoes ; 152 packets of vegetables ; 1 packet of fruit ; 32 packets of meat ; 23 packets of beans ; 2 packets of puff pastry ; 132 packets of fish ; 3 hamburgers ; 4 cheeseburgers ; 19 lbs. sausage ; 1 lb. of gammon ; 6 lbs. of shoulder ham ; 94 lbs. beef buttock ; 32 lbs. 6 ozs. of cooked ham ; 2½ lbs. calves liver ; 15 lbs. ox liver ; lambs kidney 36 lbs.; 8¾ lbs. of ox kidney ; 41½ lbs. of lamb ; 441 lbs. of pork ; 38 lbs. 6 ozs. of beef ; 7¾ lbs. of mutton ; 26¾ lbs. of fore rib ; 54 lbs. ox tongue ; 3¼ lbs. of tongue ; 10 lbs. of pig’s head ; 1 lamb chop ; 8 lbs. of corned beef ; 18 lbs. Veal ; 5½ lbs. of meat and onion roll ; 14 lbs. 14 ozs. of veal ham and egg loaf ; 3 beef loaves ; 4 steak and kidney pies ; 5 whole plaice ; 4 lbs. of sea trout ; 2 herring fillets ; 14 lbs. 6½ ozs. of herrings ; 16 ozs. of butter ; 8 ozs. of margarine ; 7 lbs. 2 ozs. of cheese ; 22 lbs. of S.R. flour ; ¼ lb. of tea ; 7 jars of jam ; 1 jar of marmalade ; 32 packets of biscuits ; 5 tins of spaghetti ; 2 tins of baby food ; 2 tins of treacle pudding ; 1 tin of semolina pudding ; 1 celery ; 12 jars of caviar ; 10 beetroot ; 2 sweet corn ; 6 packets of mousse ; 2 jars of potted shrimps ; 9 brain faggots ; 7 kilos of apricot pulp ; 19 ozs. of red plums ; 14 ozs of apples.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1960

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1960

No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Tuberculin	
Tested Raw Milk	20

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1960

No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Pasteurised	
Milk	30
No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Sterilised	
Milk	38

Analysis of all persons retailing milk in the Borough	Number
RETAILERS OF RAW MILK :—	
Milk from own cows	3
Milk from cows of other producers	19
RETAILERS OF HEAT TREATED MILK :—	
Retailers receiving milk from licensed Pasteurising Plant which is within the Borough	Nil
Retailers receiving milk from Pasteurised or Sterilised Plants outside the Borough	45

N.B.—It should be noted that as from the 1st October, 1964, the above Regulations were replaced by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Sampling of Milk

During the year samples of the various milks were regularly submitted to the Public Analyst for testing for adulteration or deficiencies, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford, for bacteriological test were :—

145 samples submitted, of which 7 failed the methylene blue test.

Designation	No. of Samples taken	Satis.	Unsatisfactory		Biological Test	
			Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Neg.	Pos.
Untreated	50	46	4	—	10	—
Pasteurised	69	66	3	—	—	—
Sterilised	26	26	—	—	—	—
	145	138	7	—	10	—

The milk samples submitted for Chemical Analysis are as follows :—

140 samples of milk, none of which proved to be under the required standard.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
65	1	1	1

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

Samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1964, who has given the following report :—

80 samples were submitted for Chemical Analysis :—

Cough Linctus (1) ; Influenza Mixture (1) ; Iron Tonic (1) ; Bronchial Balsam (1) ; Tonic (1) ; Diet Bread (1) ; Pancake Mixture (1) ; Gravy Browning (1) ; Ice Lollipop Syrup (1) ; Coffee and Chicory Essence (1) ; Margarine (2) ; Custard Powder (2) ; Rice Pudding (3) ; Raspberry Jam (3) ; Evaporated Full Cream Milk (3) ; Casserole Beef Steak (1) ; Tongue and Turkey Meat Paste (1) ; Beefburgers (1) ; Ice Lemon Cake (1) ; Mince Meat (2) ; Genoa Cake (1) ; Peeled Tomatoes (2) ; Drinking Chocolate (1) ; Trifle Pack (1) ; Salmon Spread (1) ; Ready Mix Ice Cream (1) ; Corned Beef (1) ; Salmon (1) ; Chicken (1) ; Raspberry Pie Filling (1) ; Blackcurrant Jam (1) ; Cream (4) ; Sage and Onion Stuffing (1) ; Cheese (1) ; Butter Sponge (1) ; Pure Pork (1) ; Rice Soup with Tomato (1) ; Chicken in Sauce (1) ; Butter Fat (1) ; Orange Crush (1) ; Chocolate Sponge (1) ; Swiss Roll (1) ; Roast Beef (1) ; Stuffed Pork Roll (1) ; Marmalade (1) ; Coffee (1) ; Blancmange Powder (1) ; Cranberry Sauce (1) ; Peanut Butter (2) ; White Pepper (1) ; Cornflower (1) ; Orange Pie Filling (2) ; Pineapple Milk Shake Syrup (1) ; Cream of Tomato Soup (1) ; Pork Luncheon Meat (1) ; Honey (1) ; Iced Coffee Cake (1) ; Chicken Soup with Rice (1) ; Non-fat Milk Skimmed (1) ; Caramel Dessert (1) ; Tongue Spread (1) ; Cream of Mushroom Soup (1) ; Malt Vinegar (1) ; Minced Beef with Gravy (1) ; Butter (1).

